

AIRC ALERT

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What's New

POP CULTURE VS REAL AMERICA

<http://www.america.gov/publications/books-content/pop-culture-vs-real-america.html>

U.S. television and cinema promote images of Americans that are ... well ... wrong! Pop Culture versus Real America will contrast those pop culture images with profiles of real Americans in every walk of life.

U.S. SCIENCE ENVOYS

http://www.america.gov/science_envoys.html

U.S. Science Envoys: A new diplomacy effort sends scientists to North Africa, Southeast Asia and beyond to strengthen partnerships and help solve global challenges. How does science impact your life?

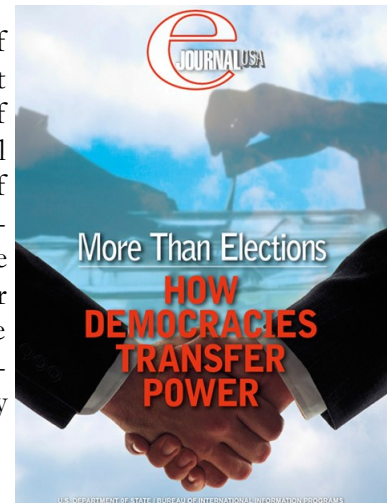
1-1/H

MORE THAN ELECTIONS: How Democracies Transfer Power

eJournal USA, Volume 15, Number 1, January 2010.

<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/0110.html>

Healthy democracies are defined by the expectations of citizens and the common rules, understandings, and trust they build. This eJournal USA explores the contours of civil society and political legitimacy within which peaceful transitions of power can occur. This month's issue of eJournal explores how democracies transfer power in accord with the will of the people, expressed through free and fair elections. In the two decades since the Cold War ended, many nations have held elections, but not all are genuine democracies. Sometimes elections are rigged, incumbents enjoy unfair advantages, or — with military support — they overturn the results.



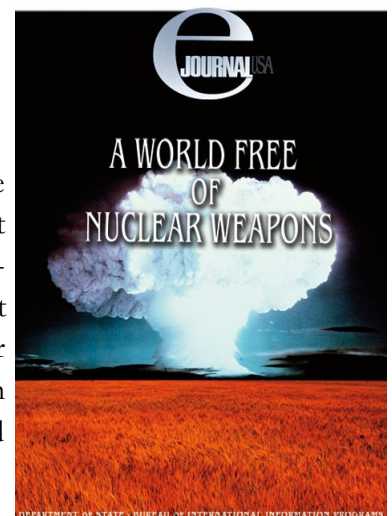
1-2/H

A WORLD FREE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

eJournal USA, Volume 15, Number 2, February 2010.

URL: <http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/0210.html>

"Since the first atomic bombs exploded in 1945, some have tried to rid the world of nuclear weapons. President Obama has embraced this goal with new vigor. The current issue of the electronic journal discusses President Obama's expressed desire for a world without nuclear weapons, presenting the perspectives of experts from around the world on how this goal might be attained and why achieving it is so difficult."



1-3/UP

AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN RECONSTRUCTION OPPORTUNITY ZONES (ROZS)

By Mary Jane Bolle

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, January 22, 2010.

The Afghanistan-Pakistan Security and Prosperity Enhancement Act and the Afghanistan and Pakistan Reconstruction Opportunity Zones Act would establish a unilateral U.S. trade preference program for Afghanistan and parts of Pakistan. The legislation would permit certain goods produced in designated geographic areas called Reconstruction Opportunity Zones (ROZs) to be imported into the United States duty-free. ROZs would be a specific type of export processing zone, and thus part of a world-wide network of free trade zones. Free trade zones are typically fenced-in industrial parks. As such they are self-contained islands of infrastructure necessary to support manufacturing, often located in relatively undeveloped geographic locations. They support economic development by facilitating cooperative production among workers in more than one country. That is, they are physically located inside the boundaries of a country but are treated as if they were located outside the country for customs purposes. Thus, for components or materials which are imported into ROZs, processed into finished goods, and later exported from the country, no tariffs would be payable and customs procedures would be streamlined. Both Pakistan and Afghanistan are currently exporting certain goods to the United States duty free under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The ROZ program would offer additional tariff benefits to Afghanistan and Pakistan. In turn, it would place additional requirements on both countries.

1-4/UP

PAKISTAN REGAINED

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 89, No. 1, January/February 2010.

Pakistan is paying a heavy price for its border with Afghanistan. Domestic stability has been shaken by repeated terrorist attacks and a militant insurgency. Thousands have lost their lives and up to 2.5 million internally displaced persons have driven the direct

costs of this conflict to an estimated US\$ 45 billion. And the poor state of the country's economy and infrastructure only deepens Pakistan's predicament. Economically the country has shown signs of improvement. Inflation has been reduced by half and Pakistani stock exchanges have recovered. But the country is still grappling with structural problems, notably a severe energy crisis, a water shortage, and unemployment, challenges which are now being addressed. For Zardari there is no rest. "Since taking office, my government has achieved tangible results during our first year in the office," he says. "But this is just a start; we have a long way to go." Pakistan and the United States share a strategic relationship which is based on mutual interests. The democratic government of Pakistan is committed to building a long-term, broad-based relationship which benefits the people of both countries.

1-5/UP

PLANET PAKISTAN

By Robert M Hathaway

The Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1, Winter 2010, pp. 21-27.

"Instead of going almost entirely to the armed forces, American dollars will flow to schools and clinics, economic development, and efforts to promote the rule of law and democratic governance. With a long history of failed governance and political leaders who put their personal interests first, Pakistanis point their fingers at the United States, their arch-enemy India, or the all-purpose malefactor often described in the local news media as the "hidden hand"- anyone but themselves to explain their nation's past failings and precarious present. According to the United Nations, it ranks below 133 other countries in adult literacy."

1-6/UP

U.S.-PAKISTAN RELATIONS: Looking Ahead in South Asia

By Stephen P. Cohen

The Brookings Institution, December 11, 2009.

In a December 11 address to a visiting team from the U.S. Marine Corps War College, Stephen Cohen examined the future of South Asia in the larger context of violent Islamic extremism. Cohen outlined a range of policies that America might consider in dealing with Pakistan, a central player in the Afghan war--and in Pakistan's longstanding conflict with neighboring India.

1-7/DGI

THE BETTER HALF: Helping Women Help the World

By Isobel Coleman

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 1, January/February 2010.

Coleman, Senior Fellow at the Council of Foreign Relations, writes that efforts to help women gain more economic and political power is more than a worthy moral crusade – it is probably the most effective means to promote development and stability around the world. During a tour of Africa in August 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton underscored women's rights as a crucial foreign-policy issue by spending a great deal of time meeting with a variety of women's groups. In a review of Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn's new book, *HALF THE SKY*, Coleman remarks that it is now well-known among the international-development community that aid provided to women generates much greater benefits, because women are more likely to use it to improve their families' circumstances. Coleman acknowledges the difficulty of eliminating the deeply rooted social traditions that underlie the discrimination, marginalization and abuse of women and girls, and notes that in some instances, the problems may get worse: the globalization of trade and communication has created new channels for sex trafficking and incited contagious forms of violence against women. ”

1-8/DGI

BEYOND BOOKS AND BULLETS

By George J. Fowler

American Libraries, Vol. 40, No. 12, December 2009, pp. 44-47.

The author, a librarian at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, recounts his experience in learning new leadership skills during a deployment in Iraq with the Arkansas Army National Guard in 2007-2008. He writes that, while librarianship and leading 31 soldiers through a year-long deployment may seem to have nothing in common, he “considers them both service professions,” even if the means they use to serve the public differ greatly. He writes the responsibilities of librarianship and military service, along with most professions, can be summarized in the seven Army Values

taught to all soldiers: Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, and Personal Courage (LDRSHIP). Fowler notes that “these values have guided me since my return ... now that I’m home and back at work, I consider any challenges that come my way with an entirely different perspective.”

1-9/DGI

THE CARTER SYNDROME

By Walter Russell Mead

Foreign Policy, No. 177, January/February 2010, pp. 58-65.

Neither a cold-blooded realist nor a bleeding-heart idealist, Barack Obama has a split personality when it comes to foreign policy. So do most US presidents, of course, and the ideas that inspire this one have a long history at the core of the American political tradition. In the past, such ideas have served the country well. But the conflicting impulses influencing how this young leader thinks about the world threaten to tear his presidency apart -- and, in the worst scenario, turn him into a new Jimmy Carter. In general, US presidents see the world through the eyes of four giants: Alexander Hamilton, Woodrow Wilson, Thomas Jefferson, and Andrew Jackson.

1-10/DGI

CREATIVE COMMONS: Copyright Tools for the 21st Century

By Laura Gordon-Murnane

Online, January/February 2010, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 18+

Copyright laws in the US have been around since 1790, but two 20th-century revisions, coupled with the Internet's fostering of a read/write culture, have had a significant impact on the use, reuse, and distribution of digital media and content in this century. They've also helped initiate a new category of copyright protection. It's called Creative Commons. The dual forces of copyright law restrictions and a new digital culture led to the launch of Creative Commons -- a set of licensing tools that stands between the "All Rights Reserved" of traditional copyright and "No Rights Reserved" that is the public domain. Creative Commons has much to offer if you are comfortable with sharing your work. Creative Commons has created a useful tool that allows you to determine how permissive you wish to be. Creative Commons is one way to gain access to content, in the spirit of the 21st century and without running afoul of the "all rights reserved" men-

tality.

1-11/DGI

FACING EXTINCTION: 9 Steps to Save Biodiversity

By Joe Roman

Solutions, No. 1, January-February 2010.

<http://www.thesolutionsjournal.com>

Four distinguished authors outline conservationists' responsibility to defend and restore ecosystems in a world where biodiversity is increasingly compromised by climate change and human activity. They propose nine ways to do this that involve local communities, individual and national economics, biodiversity endowments, and education to increase "bioliteracy." With so many species extinct or on the brink of extinction, the goal is to reach "zero extinction" by returning to good stewardship.

1-12/DGI

FROM BENEFICIARIES TO CHANGE

AGENTS: The Rise of Women's Leadership in International Development

By Kirrin Gill and others.

SAIS Review, Vol. 29, No. 2, Summer-Fall 2009, pp. 23-38.

The authors assert that women are unquestionably the largest new international player on the world stage today, and are shaping local, national, and global change in a variety of innovative ways. In recent years, most notably, women have changed from the passive beneficiaries of international development efforts to the powerful leaders that help bring about such change. The authors state that the implications for practitioners of development are clear: focused research and bold policies are needed to better explore the contours of this change, and to maximize the rich leadership potential offered by women in today's world.

1-13/DGI

THE GLOBAL MIDDLE CLASS IS HERE: Now What?

By Jennifer Wheary

World Policy Journal, Vol. 26, No. 4, Winter 2009/2010, pp. 75-83.

Wheary, senior fellow at the public-policy organization Demos, writes that the global middle class has been growing exponentially, with some 1.2 billion people joining its ranks since the early 1990s. This new group

has massive new expectations — part consumer group, part social force, they are in a position to pressure for more infrastructure, better governance, social stability or even political change. The author notes that a growing middle class does not guarantee a move to democracy, the elimination of corruption or enactment of property-ownership laws, but is an indication that change is afoot. She notes that the downside of a growing middle class is growing material consumption, resulting in more pollution and carbon emissions. The major challenge is to inculcate in this emerging class the virtues of sustainability, while ensuring that the goods and services they want to obtain are environmentally sound.

1-14/DGI

GLOBAL PROGRESS REPORT, 2010

By Alan Sorensen

Current History, Vol. 109, No. 723, January 2010, pp. 3-5.

None of this changes the fact, evident since at least the end of the cold war (and really long before), that the liberal "triad" of unfettered commerce, political liberty, and international cooperation faces no credible competition as a coherent and sustainable set of norms for organizing modern societies. Whatever the follow-up to December's climate change conference in Copenhagen, it has to help that the United States is led now by a president who not only regards renewable energy as a key engine of economic growth, but also embraces scientific consensus as his guide.

1-15/DGI

HOW AMERICA CAN RISE AGAIN

By James Fallows

The Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 305, No. 1, January/February 2010, pp. 38-55.

Since coming back to the United States after three years away in China, author asks experts around the country whether America is finally going to hell. The first oil shocks and gas-station lines in peacetime history; the first presidential resignation ever; assassinations and riots; failing schools; failing industries; polarized politics; vulgarized culture; polluted air and water; divisive and inconclusive wars.

1-16/DGI**THE LIMITS OF AUDACITY****By Simon Serfaty****The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 1, January 2010, pp. 99-110.**

Lessons from failed presidencies of the past frame a growing unease about Obama after his first year in office. There is plenty of time ahead, but Obama's hyperactive presidency has shown strategic inconsistencies to the point of tactical recklessness. This essay is not a rush to judgment. There is plenty of time ahead, and more time is what is needed before Obama's new beginning can be credibly assessed and, hopefully, his Nobel Peace Prize legitimately earned. There has been enough audacity, better now to focus on efficacy.

1-17/DGI**THE OTHER INCONVENIENT TRUTH: The Crisis in Global Land Use****By Jonathan Foley****Yale Environment 360, October 5, 2009.**<http://e360.yale.edu/content/feature.msp?id=2196>

"Foley, director of the Institute on the Environment at the University of the Minnesota, writes that the environmental impact of our current agricultural practices rival that of climate change. Already, humanity has converted over a third of the world's ice-free land surface to agriculture, which has been more disruptive to the earth's ecosystems than anything else since the last ice age. Given the world's growing population, we may have to double or even triple agricultural output over the next 30-40 years. Says Foley, "the future of our civilization and our planet requires that we simultaneously address the grand challenges of climate change and land use ... anything less will be a complete catastrophe."

1-18/DGI**REVITALIZING PUBLIC DIPLOMACY****Journal of International Security Affairs, No. 17, Fall 2009, pp. 9+**

Six essays in this issue address the subject of public diplomacy. In "No Substitute for Substance," Robert Reilly, former VOA director, looks at how America interacts with the Muslim world and the importance of new ideas and content. J. Michael Waller, professor of international communication, Institute of World Politics, writes in "Getting Serious About Strategic Influence" that the State Department needs to move be-

yond what he considers its past legacy of failure into strategic communication. Helle C. Dale of the Heritage Foundation warns in "An Inauspicious Start" that present signs indicate that President Obama has as little interest in public diplomacy as his predecessor did. In "Messaging to the (Muslim) Masses", Ilan Berman, editor of the Journal, writes that the Islamic world is our target audience and that there are many ways for public-diplomacy efforts to be successful in its efforts towards them.

1-19/DGI**SOCIAL MEDIA AND MOBILE INTERNET USE AMONG TEENS AND YOUNG ADULTS****By Amanda Lenhart and others.****Pew Internet & American Life Project, February 3, 2010.**

Two Pew Internet Project surveys of teens and adults reveal a decline in blogging among teens and young adults and a modest rise among adults 30 and older. Even as blogging declines among those under 30, wireless connectivity continues to rise in this age group, as does social network use. Teens ages 12-17 do not use Twitter in large numbers, though high school-aged girls show the greatest enthusiasm for the application.

1-20/DGI**THE THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM 2009: The Global "Go-To Think Tanks"****By James G. McGann****University of Pennsylvania, January 31, 2010.**

The rankings are based on a global survey of hundreds of scholars and experts, according to the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program at the University of Pennsylvania. The index evaluates a total of 6305 think tanks worldwide. Close to 400 organizations were nominated and ranked by a global panel of 300 experts.

1-21/DGI**TRANSFORMATIVE CHOICES: Leaders and the Origins of Intervention Strategy****By Elizabeth N. Saunders****International Security, Vol. 34, No. 2, Fall 2009, pp. 120-162.**

Saunders, assistant professor of political science and international affairs at George Washington University,

deliberates when and why great powers seek to transform foreign institutions and societies through military interventions? She also examines the role that executive leadership plays in influencing the choice of intervention strategy, and the degree to which intervention interferes in the domestic institutions of the targeted state. In the article, Saunders develops a typology of political leaders that reflects how states intervene over time. A comparison of the beliefs of President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson, as well as their decision-making during the Vietnam War, illustrates how the theory operates.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

1-22/IS

AL QAEDA AND AFFILIATES: Historical Perspective, Global Presence, and Implications for U.S. Policy

By John Rollins

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, February 5, 2010.

Al Qaeda (AQ) has evolved into a significantly different terrorist organization than the one that perpetrated the September 11, 2001, attacks. At the time, Al Qaeda was composed mostly of a core cadre of veterans of the Afghan insurgency against the Soviets, with a centralized leadership structure, made up mostly of Egyptians. The focus of the report is on the history of Al Qaeda, actions and capabilities of the organization and non-aligned entities, and an analysis of select regional Al Qaeda affiliates.

1-23/IS

AL QAEDA THREAT ESCALATES

By Elizabeth Williamson and others.

Wall Street Journal, January 4, 2010

Although Yemen is clearly an increasingly important incubator for terrorists, it is not clear how U.S. forces would be involved in any new military action against al-Qaeda in that country. According to this report, the United States plans to double its counterterrorism support to Yemen from \$67 million to as much as \$190 million in 2010. But the risk is that the money will be used by corrupt government officials to fund an ongoing civil war in that destitute country rather than for counterterrorism efforts. Past attacks against al-Qaeda

by the Yemeni government have proved disappointing. When the Yemeni government attempted a large offensive against al-Qaeda in 2004 in the province of Marib, for example, the army lost 27 soldiers in three hours of fighting before it withdrew, leaving al-Qaeda's clout in the area unchecked.

1-24/IS

AL QAEDA'S NEW BUSINESS MODEL

By Nathan Vardi

Forbes, Volume 185, No. 3, March 1, 2010

The article discusses changes in how al-Qaeda finances its activities. Efforts by the U.S. and other governments to freeze al-Qaeda bank accounts and limit the organization's access to funds from charities have forced it to adopt alternative means of financing, which include individual donations and crime such as kidnapping and drug trafficking.

1-25/IS

IRAN'S FOREIGN POLICY STRATEGY AFTER SADDAM: Can Iran's Bomb Be Stopped?

By Kayhan Barzegar

The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 1, January 2010, pp. 173-189.

Although the geopolitical changes following the Iraq and Afghanistan crises have created various new opportunities for Iran, they are also a source of serious security challenges. It is essential that Washington not misinterpret Iran's actions, which are outlined here.

1-26/IS

THE LOGIC OF THE NUCLEAR ARSENAL

By Adam Lowther

Strategic Studies Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 4, Winter 2009, pp. 8-21.

Lowther says that the nuclear weapons of the Cold War possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union served to prevent conventional conflict between the two countries. He speculates that Japan may become the next U.S. ally to develop a nuclear weapons capability, if the U.S. nuclear arsenal declines and its nuclear deterrence credibility diminishes. Lowther, a defense analyst with Maxwell Air Force Base's Air Force Research Institute, maintains that the nuclear-weapons deterrent effect cannot be duplicated by conventional capabilities. Among existing nuclear powers, he points to Pakistan as presenting the greatest nuclear proliferation risk. The author says diversity

of thought on nuclear issues may be divided into two categories: the modernizers and the abolitionists. He maintains that collaboration between the two "is possible."

1-27/IS

PEACE IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY?

Bruce Russett

Current History, Vol. 109, No. 723, January 2010, pp. 11-6.

"Despite the publicity that terrorism attracts, it produces relatively low numbers of deaths. Something extraordinary has happened. Kant identified three key characteristics that led countries to maintain peace, especially peace with similar countries: democracy (characterized by representative government, with separation of powers), commerce, and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and international law. Democratizing Iraq was only one minor motive for the invasion of that country, and the war was bungled."

1-28/IS

POSTURING FOR PEACE? Pakistan's Nuclear Postures and South Asian Stability

By Vipin Narang

International Security, Winter 2010, Vol. 34, No. 3, pp. 38+

A probe of various regional power nuclear postures reveals that such postures, rather than simply the acquisition of nuclear weapons, can have differential effects on deterrence and stability dynamics. The India-Pakistan dyad is a useful candidate for exploring these various effects because the three regional power nuclear postures - catalytic, assured retaliation, and asymmetric escalation - have interacted with each other in South Asia. In particular, Pakistan's shift from a catalytic posture to an asymmetric escalation posture in 1998 against a continuous Indian assured retaliation posture allows the effects of nuclear posture to be isolated in an enduring rivalry in which many variables can be held constant. The asymmetric escalation posture may be "deterrence optimal" for Pakistan, suggesting that nuclear postures do have different effects on conflict dynamics, but it has also enabled Pakistan to more aggressively pursue longstanding revisionist preferences in India, triggering more frequent and intense crises on the subcontinent. Furthermore, the command and control procedures that Pakistan undertakes to make its asymmetric escalation posture credi-

ble amplify this instability. These procedures generate risks to the safety and security of Pakistan's nuclear assets, both at present and as India and Pakistan continue to dynamically evolve nuclear and conventional postures. The conclusions for South Asian and international security of this reality are grim.

1-29/IS

SAME AS IT EVER WAS: Nuclear Alarmism, Proliferation, and the Cold War

By Francis J Gavin

International Security, Winter 2010, Vol. 34, No. 3, pp. 7+

A widely held and largely unchallenged view among many scholars and policymakers is that nuclear proliferation is the gravest threat facing the United States today, that it is more dangerous than ever, and that few meaningful lessons can be drawn from the nuclear history of a supposed simpler and more predictable period, the Cold War. This view, labeled "nuclear alarmism," is based on four myths about the history of the nuclear age. First, today's nuclear threats are new and more dangerous than those of the past. Second, unlike today, nuclear weapons stabilized international politics during the Cold War, when in fact the record was mixed. The third myth conflates the history of the nuclear arms race with the geopolitical and ideological competition between the Soviet Union and the United States, creating an oversimplified and misguided portrayal of the Cold War. The final myth is that the Cold War bipolar military rivalry was the only force driving nuclear proliferation. A better understanding of this history, and, in particular, of how and why the international community escaped calamity during a far more dangerous time against ruthless and powerful adversaries, can produce more effective U.S. policies than those proposed by the nuclear alarmists.

1-30/IS

SOLVING AFGHANISTAN: Elephant in the Room is Indo-Pakistan Rivalry

By Harsh V. Pant

YaleGlobal, February 1, 2010.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu>

The recent London Conference on Afghanistan showed the growing frustration of the world's major powers with the situation in that country and their desperate desire for a way out. Afghan president Hamid Karzai wants reconciliation with elements of the Taliban while the US proposes offering financial

incentives to encourage talks. But the Taliban rejected reconciliation and is unwilling to negotiate. Key to getting the Taliban to the negotiating table is Pakistan's active support, according to professor Harsh V. Pant.

1-31/IS

THE SORCERER'S APPRENTICE: Islamist Militancy in South Asia

By Sumit Ganguly and others.

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 1, January 2010, pp. 47-59.

The authors, professors at Indiana University (Bloomington) and the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School respectively, note that Pakistan has a history of using non-state actors in asymmetric conflict with stronger adversaries such as India and the former Soviet Union. Now, they write, the extremist organizations "have taken on a life of their own, like the magic brooms in Goethe's tale", conducting attacks and assassinations, and the Pakistani government is no longer in control of them; India's efforts at coercing Pakistan into reeling them in has also been counter-productive. The authors write that, for India and Pakistan to tame the "sorcerer's apprentice", both countries need to adopt policies outside their normal "comfort zone." Pakistan must forswear militancy, stop supporting jihadis and accept international assistance in combating them, and India must get serious about upgrading their security, and at the same time address legitimate concerns of their own Muslim population in Kashmir and India proper, which would go a long way in defusing the long-simmering Kashmir conflict.

1-32/IS

A THOUSAND POINTS OF HATE

By Christopher Dickey

Newsweek, January 11, 2010.

The surge in efforts to attack the U.S. over the last few months including the recent incident involving Detroit-bound Northwest Flight 253 is a measure of U.S. success at combating terrorism, Dickey says. But although this has put organized extremist groups under mounting pressure, it has also encouraged more individual amateurs, like the 23-year-old Nigerian involved in the Detroit incident. Moreover, al-Qaeda affiliates in Somalia and Yemen have started attracting and cultivating would-be jihadis from the U.S. itself. The media attention for even failed terrorist attempts is a boon to recruitment for any aspiring extremist group. Dickey

advises the Obama administration to stay the course in maintaining an aggressive but low-profile defense while discrediting al-Qaeda's ideology. Obama "needs to keep the focus on the small groups and individuals who present a real threat while engaging in the battle of ideas from the high ground of traditional American values," Dickey says. Dickey adds: "No allies in the Muslim world want to be seen working with the United States to kill other Muslims. Obama must not let the United States get dragged into another overt war, and must continue extricating American troops from the occupations he inherited."

1-33/IS

UNDERSTANDING SUPPORT FOR ISLAMIST MILITANCY IN PAKISTAN

By Jacob N Shapiro

International Security, Winter 2010, Vol. 34, No. 3, pp. 79+

Islamist militancy in Pakistan has long stood atop the international security agenda, yet there is almost no systematic evidence about why individual Pakistanis support Islamist militant organizations. An analysis of data from a nationally representative survey of urban Pakistanis refutes four influential conventional wisdoms about why Pakistanis support Islamic militancy. First, there is no clear relationship between poverty and support for militancy. If anything, support for militant organizations is increasing in terms of both subjective economic well-being and community economic performance. Second, personal religiosity and support for sharia law are poor predictors of support for Islamist militant organizations. Third, support for political goals espoused by legal Islamist parties is a weak indicator of support for militant organizations. Fourth, those who support core democratic principles or have faith in Pakistan's democratic process are not less supportive of militancy. Taken together, these results suggest that commonly prescribed solutions to Islamist militancy - economic development, democratization, and the like - may be irrelevant at best and might even be counterproductive

1-34/ES**CHINA IN THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS: Rising Influence, Rising Challenges****By William H. Overholt****The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 1, January 2010.**

Although the global financial crisis did not transform the shape of the Pacific or global politics, it did accelerate changes, and challenges, that have long been under way, highlighting the reality of a new order in Asia and, to some extent, in the world.

1-35/ES**THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE SCIENTIFIC MINDSET****By Paul J. Cella****New Atlantis, Fall 2009 / Winter 2010.**

The author writes that what is becoming clear about the financial collapse in 2008-2009 is that the U.S. economy has been driven by a financial system that relies on a complicated structure of speculative debt, that is enabled by modern technology, is totally dependent on abstractions and mathematical formulas and, as it turned out, can only be kept alive by the intervention of the government. On the surface, the development of the shadow banking system appears as a technocratic revolution in capitalism, but on a deeper level is “a failure of the modern mind ... and of the reckless grandiosity of modern technological civilization”. Cella observes that Wall Street was infatuated with “the engineered abstraction, produced by mathematical brilliance and computing capacity”, believing that the untidy reality of the everyday world could be made predictable by their formulas. He notes that this mindset “is singularly susceptible to falsely imagining that ideas are more real than men . . . This is the simple wisdom that modern finance forgot.”

1-36/ES**THE GLOBAL CRISIS AND THE FUTURE OF THE DOLLAR: Toward Bretton Woods III?****By Jorg Bibow****Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, February 2010.**

The paper investigates the United States dollar's role

as the international currency of choice as a key contributing factor in critical global developments that led to the crisis of 2007–09, and considers the future role of the dollar as the global economy emerges from that crisis. It is argued that the dollar is likely to retain its hegemonic status for a few more decades, but that United States spending powered by public rather than private debt would provide a more sustainable motor for global growth. In the process, the “Bretton Woods II” regime depicted by Dooley, Folkerts-Landau, and Garber (2003) as sustainable despite featuring persistent U.S. current account deficits may turn into a “Bretton Woods III” regime that sees U.S. fiscal policy and public debt as “minding the store” in maintaining U.S. and global growth.

1-37/ES**HOW A NEW JOBLESS ERA WILL TRANSFORM AMERICA****By Don Peck****Atlantic Monthly, March 2010.**

The author notes that the official unemployment figures in the U.S. understate the magnitude of the jobs crisis; the percentage of unemployed and underemployed have approached the highest figure since the 1930s. Despite official pronouncements that the recession is over, a prolonged era of high joblessness is just beginning. Peck writes that it will have a profound effect on the prospects, character and behavior patterns of a generation of young people who are just now trying to enter the workforce. For the first time in U.S. history, the majority of the jobs in the country will be held by women, as the shrinking of the traditional manufacturing industries and trades falls disproportionately on men. Peck fears that the longer the jobless period lasts, the greater the negative effect it will have on the stability of households and communities around the country.

1-38/ES**IN INDIA, A STUDENT-RECRUITING INDUSTRY UPS THE ANTE FOR U.S. COLLEGES****By Karin Fischer****Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 18, January 15, 2009, pp. A1, A20-22.**

India has already been the leading country of origin for international students in the U.S. for eight consecutive years, with over 100,000 students here last year. The potential for growth in those numbers is

mind-boggling: 220 million children are enrolled in primary and secondary schools in India, but the country's 400 universities can accommodate fewer than 10 million students. Yet American colleges and universities face obstacles in recruiting those students. Australia and Singapore are closer, and some Indian parents perceive the U.S. as being too liberal. Some U.S. states prohibit schools from contracting with third-party recruiters, and U.S. State Department policy bars any college-advising programs it sponsors abroad from forming partnerships with commercial recruiting agents, one of the largest of which in India typically charges 10-20 percent of first-year tuition. Institutions in other countries have long routinely paid for the services of agents, says Fischer, the Chronicle's international education writer.

1-39/ES

IT DIDN'T HAPPEN

By Moisés Naím

Foreign Policy, No. 177, January/February 2010, pp. 96-7.

Just a few months ago, the consensus among influential thinkers was that the economic crisis would unleash a wave of geopolitical plagues. It didn't happen. Sadly, the same experts who failed to foresee the economic crisis were also blindsided by the speed of the recovery. From telling people about the imminent collapse of the international financial system to prophecies of 10-year recession, here are six of the most common predictions about the crisis that have been proven wrong: 1. The international financial system will collapse. 2. The economic crisis will last for at least two years and maybe even a decade. 3. The US dollar will crash. 4. Protectionism will surge. 5. The crisis in rich countries will drag down developing ones. 6. Violent political turmoil will become more common.

1-40/ES

MAN OF THE WORLD

By James M. Morris

Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1, Winter 2010, pp. 28-33.

Today, as newspapers are shuttered and reporters panhandle for work, it is important to remember Joseph Pulitzer, whose taste for sensationalism and sense of public service propelled American journalism into the modern era. Pulitzer was a pioneering newspaper reporter, publisher, and sponsor of the high-minded

Pulitzer Prizes but he is perhaps remembered best for his antics during the Spanish-American War. His intense competition with William Randolph Hearst in the great circulation wars at the time are still known today as "yellow journalism," the never-ending battle to sell newspapers. It was with his St. Louis-Dispatch that Pulitzer became known both for his gritty, mass-appeal journalism and for his championing of the average American through promotion of a progressive, almost radical, agenda. Soon, he pioneered the genre of investigative reporting to uncover government corruption and abuses in private enterprise.

1-41/ES

THE NEW SCHIZOPHRENIA: Asia Between Integration and Isolation

By Joshua Kurlantzick

Current History, Vol. 109, No. 723, January 2010, pp. 24-30.

In particular, Asian opinion leaders - cultural elites, business executives, top foreign policy thinkers, and some senior diplomats - have embraced the process of regional integration. Asian powers could augment free trade zones by allowing greater freedom of movement for people traveling within Asia, which would promote tourism, business travel, regional cultural events, informal summits, and other people-to-people contacts.

1-42/ES

THE SECRETS OF STABILITY: Why Terrorism and Economic Turmoil Won't Keep the World Down For Long

By Fareed Zakaria

Newsweek, December 12, 2009.

The author notes that, despite hard times, there has not been a global collapse in the last year because the current global economic system is inherently more resilient than commonly thought. Among the reasons are that peace among major powers has minimized bloody military conflicts and instability; inflation, which can be more socially and politically disruptive than a recession, is under control; and technological connectivity and the diffusion of knowledge allow for greater opportunities for wealth creation at every level of society. "Clear-thinking citizens around the world," Zakaria writes, "are determined not to lose these gains by falling for some ideological chimera, or searching for a worker's utopia. They are even cautious about the appeals of hypernationalism and war. Most have been there, done that. And they know the price."

1-43/SV

ARE NEXT-GENERATION JOURNALISTS THE FUTURE FOR A PROFESSION IN TRANSITION?

By Christopher Connell

Carnegie Reporter, Vol. 5, No. 3, Fall 2009, pp. 2-10.

The author, an independent journalist, focuses on News21, a multi-million-dollar experiment by Carnegie Corporation of New York and the James S. and John L. Knight Foundation, to determine if a new crop of journalists can awaken interest in news where older and more experienced journalists have failed. Connell believes that to do this, they first need to study important issues, such as liberty and security, the role of religion in American life, the country's dramatically changing demographics, and then produce stories with all the multimedia tools that the digital age has to offer. Connell notes that this effort is taking place in a news environment in which entertainment dominates, and during recession that has seen the demise of several major newspapers and layoffs of reporters and editors.

1-44/SV

GLOBE-TROTTING ACADEMICS FIND NEW CAREER PATHS

By Robin Wilson

Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 16, December 11, 2009, pp. A1, A19-A21.

At a time when American college leaders talk frequently about internationalizing their campuses, only 9 percent of U.S. faculty have ever held a job at a foreign university for at least one year, according to a new survey by the Chronicle. Those American academics who have pursued careers at foreign universities have often done so for reasons other than the tight U.S. job market. In interviews with more than two dozen American academics teaching at universities around the world, Wilson found that some wanted new challenges after long, successful careers in U.S. education; some wanted to pursue research centered in the country in which they teach; some welcome the opportunity to play leadership roles in institutions that are just getting started; some are attracted by the chance to do things that they could not do in the United States until

much later in their careers; and some are "adventure junkies." Many foreign universities are trying to attract American academics by offering big salaries and substantial perks. The Chronicle survey revealed one reason there aren't more American academics taking jobs internationally: most American academics would be most tempted by a job in Europe, while the regions in which institutions are trying hardest to recruit U.S. faculty are located in the Middle East and East Asia, the regions least tempting to the participants in the survey.

1-45/SV

IS THE WORLD OUR CAMPUS? International Students and U.S. Global Power in the Long Twentieth Century

By Paul A. Kramer

Diplomatic History, Vol. 33, No. 5, November 2009, pp. 775-806.

Kramer, Associate Professor of History at Vanderbilt University, builds on the movement to broaden the history of U.S. foreign relations beyond just official relations between governments, drawing attention to international students as foreign-relations actors. By implication, classrooms, campuses and college towns all function as international-relations nodes. He writes that there is much to be gained from approaching the topic through the lens of U.S. global power. From pre-Fulbright days, there has been a tendency on the part of American educators and officials to view study-in-the-U.S. programs, including military training courses, as a means of enhancing the nation's position in the world. The author suggests framing the issue of international education in terms of world history, class formation, capitalism, democracy, or globalization instead of in terms of history of U.S. foreign relations.

1-46/SV

STANDARDS FOR A NEW CENTURY

By Karen Theroux

Carnegie Reporter, Vol. 5, No. 3, Fall 2009, pp. 28-34, 36

Theroux, a writer with the Carnegie Corporation's public-affairs department, writes that the Obama administration is focused on education reform, particularly on the upgrading of standards; there is support from the leadership on Capitol Hill, plus the realization that there are proven strategies that work in the classroom. The United States is preparing to switch from mostly local control of education to nationally

aligned Common Core State Standards -- evidence-based, internationally benchmarked guidelines that are expected to transform teaching and learning across the country, allowing students uniform access to higher education and greater opportunity. Assessments and standards are inseparable, and innovation in testing and accountability is critical to transforming the education system.

1-47/SV

WHAT MAKES A GREAT TEACHER?

By Amanda Ripley

Atlantic Monthly, January-February 2010.

Ripley writes that educational systems in the U.S. “have never identified excellent teachers in any reliable, objective way. Instead, we tend to ascribe their gifts to some mystical quality that we can recognize and revere but not replicate.” However, one organization in America has been systematically pursuing this goal for more than a decade tracking hundreds of thousands of kids, and analyzing why some teachers can move kids three grade levels ahead in one year and others can’t. Teach for America, a nonprofit that recruits college graduates to spend two years teaching in low-income schools, began outside the educational establishment and has largely remained there. Almost half a million American children are being taught by its 7,300 teachers this year, and the organization tracks test-score data, linked to each teacher, for 85 percent to 90 percent of those kids, most of whom are poor and African-American or Latino. Teach for America has found that “superstar” teachers set big goals for their students, recruit students and their families into the teaching process and ensure that everything they do contributes to student learning; however, the most important trait of all is that superstar teachers are incredibly persistent in attaining goals. Knowledge matters, but not in every case, Teach for America has found; graduating from an elite school or having a master’s degree in education does not make much difference on classroom effectiveness. Now that the Obama administration is offering USD 4 billion to identify and cultivate effective teachers, the states must take radical steps in the education field, where efforts to measure teacher performance based on student test scores have long been fought.